

State paper. It is high time that there was some definite declaration as to the policy of the Lincoln administration. If Lincoln & Co. are not equal to the emergency, the very best they can do is to resign, go home and refer the whole question to the people.

**THE ALMIGHTY NIGGER VERSES THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.**—We observe by the general tone of the news from Europe, and that of the English press in particular, that the almighty dollar is proving itself more potent than even the almighty nigger in the consideration of the affairs of the two confederacies. John Bull is no longer showing off his virtuous indignation towards Southern planters; for, indeed, John's pocket has a good deal to do with his principles; and now that he sees ruin and prohibition in that obnoxious Morrill tariff, he turns suddenly away from the North and assumes a very amiable manner indeed towards the South. He seems to forget the existence of the negroes there; for he knows that he must have cotton, and that upon those Southern planters and slaves he is dependent for that useful article. And he is by no means indifferent to keeping up his export trade of manufactured goods with America; so he examines the two tariffs very attentively, and comes to the conclusion that he must in future direct his consignments to Southern ports, and let the North get what it can from others. He thinks the North very foolish for levying such enormous duties, and is only made happy by the reflection that a means of escaping them is afforded him in the Southern confederacy. He is not surprised to hear that his neighbors on the Continent think just as he thinks. Neither are we.

**A CALL UPON MR. SEWARD'S WALL STREET ORGAN.**—Will our military, diplomatic and financial cotemporary of the *Courier and Enquirer* vouchsafe to his readers his opinions of our peace and Union propositions, submitted the other day at his request for the benefit of Mr. Lincoln's administration? Said propositions have been published in the *Courier*; but will our valiant cotemporary "look them full in the face," and tell us, if he can, why they should not be adopted and tried by Mr. Lincoln? They comprehend—

1. The call of an extra session of Congress.
2. The submission by Mr. Lincoln to both Houses of the Crittenden compromise.
3. The adoption of that compromise and its submission to the several States by a two-thirds vote in each house.
4. The appointment by Congress of an early day, and the same day in each State, for the election of a State Convention, to which the question of the ratification of said compromise shall be submitted.
5. The repeal of the Morrill tariff bill.
6. Such discretionary powers to the President as Congress, with a due regard to peace and Union, may think it expedient to grant.

We call upon our cotemporary aforesaid, to give us his opinion upon each of these propositions, and upon all together; and to tell us, if he can, why they should not be tried by Mr. Lincoln's administration. We do not hide our light under a bushel.

**ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ORGAN COLLAPSED.**—The publication of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has been "suspended for the present." The editor's apology on the subject is lugubrious. Our only wonder is that his paper has lived so long after the loss of all the sops and pickings and stealings of the public plunder upon which its existence depended. And yet the poor man talks about "the democratic party of the city," and "its time honored principles assailed without a defender," and such like nonsense. "The democratic party." There is no such thing. It has gone to the dogs. "Its time honored principles." The spoils, the plunder, the five loaves and two fishes, were its principles, and they have destroyed it; for the party only used the almighty bigger to reach and to retain the spoils. The party is defunct, for the spoils are gone; and hence our democratic organs are dropping off, like starving lambs for want of milk and grass. The *Pennsylvanian*, like the Washington *Constitution*, was a parasite, drawing its vitality from the trunk of a rotten tree. Detached from the tree, these parasite plants die. We shall hear of some others fading out before long. Who comes next?

**OLD ABE UNDER THE WEATHER.**—Our Washington despatches inform us that, in consequence of the illness of the President, nothing has been done about the Southern forts or the New York appointments. Meanwhile the Wide Awake and the fire-eaters are getting hungry—the first for the spoils, the latter for blood. Old Abe must take care of his health. His friends, the old whigs, killed off Harrison and Taylor, and it is not impossible that the second Washington may die in office. With a sick President, the country in a bad way, and foreign fleets menacing our sea coasts, the politicians ought to be satisfied. They have done mischief enough.

**OUR FEDERAL TREASURY ON SHORT ALLOWANCES.**—From the statement of the Treasurer of the United States, it appears that on the 25th ultimo there was a balance remaining in the Treasury to his credit of \$2,764,691.04. The receipts for the week ending on the 25th amounted to \$598,796.42, and the payments for the same time required \$852,717.27. The weekly receipts mentioned indicate some thirty millions a year, and Mr. Chase's expenditures, all told, will be at least seventy-five millions, and may reach a hundred. This is a good show for a prosperous country. Is anybody hurt?

**WINTER GARDEN.**—The new comedy by Tom Taylor, "The Babes in the Wood," is drawing immensely at Winter Garden. The great attraction of the piece—and it goes far more to ensure its popularity than the plot or the dialogue, the former of which is very slim and the latter rather tame—is the admirable acting of Mr. J. S. Clarke, a young actor who makes his first appearance in this city as Jeremiah Beetle, which, by his luminous rendering, he makes the leading character of the play. Mr. Clarke is a comedian of decided talent, fresh, plucky and overflowing with that kind of humor which imparts itself to the look and gesture quite as much as to the speech. The effect of his acting is to keep the house convulsed with mirth from the first scene to the last, although there is not much in the character itself. In less efficient hands than those of Mr. Clarke the part would be a secondary one, but he invests it with so much interest and originality that it turns up the leading character in the piece. The other parts were very well played by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Chaffin and Messrs. Barton Hill, Stoddard and Marlowe. The house was crowded on both nights of the representation of "The Babes in the Wood," and on each occasion Mr. Clarke received a marked endorsement from the audience and a call before the curtain. The piece is still on the bills, and probably will remain there for a good many

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

## Threatened Decisive Action by the Administration.

## Activity in the War and Navy Departments.

## An American Fleet to Concentrate at St. Domingo.

## Orders Sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861. The army and navy are suddenly being put upon a war footing, and the knowing ones state that it looks toward Spain, growing out of her designs upon St. Domingo. Such activity in both these arms of the service has never been visible for a long time. The government is fully apprised of the intentions of Spain towards that island, and will not permit her to take possession of it. It is doubtedly the government feel that a collision in that direction would divert the attention of the country from our internal quarrels, and lead to a favorable termination of our own troubles.

It is known here that an understanding has existed for some time between the English, French and American governments, not to allow Spain or any other government to obtain a foothold upon that island. In relation to this matter, their policy is not only important to us, in support of the Monroe doctrine, but is peculiarly so to us at the present time, in view of our domestic troubles. It is feared that the administration has not the nerve to step boldly forward in the matter.

An officer of the navy stated this morning he had reason to believe that a rupture would occur with Spain within twenty days. It is known that orders have just gone out to several vessels to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The *Powhatan*, now at New York, whose crew was discharged the day before yesterday, is ordered to at once receive back her crew, and prepare for sea. This is regarded as very significant.

## THE APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY. The President was well enough to-day to perform his official duties from ten A. M. to one P. M., after which he took a drive, visiting the quarters of some of the troops.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS. It is positively asserted, by persons high in authority, that the President has decided upon all of the California appointments, except Collector, which will be fixed to-morrow, when Senator Baker returns. It is said that Mr. Birdseye is withdrawn as a candidate for Collector, and that his friend's recommendation Mr. Folger for that place, backed by Senator Baker.

Those thoroughly posted, however, express the opinion that Mr. Rankin will be appointed Collector. THE PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS. Governor Curtin and Secretary of State McClellan arrived here to-night from Harrisburg, and will have an interview with the President to-morrow about the Pennsylvania appointments. Secretary Cameron returned from Pennsylvania with his family to-day.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS. It is confidently expected that the New York appointments will be made to-morrow. Collector Barney had a long interview with the President and Secretary Chase this forenoon. He will return to New York to-morrow morning, and immediately assume his office, and discharges will commence forthwith. During his stay here a large tail of applicants for positions under him was almost constantly attached to his heels.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS. The Massachusetts members of Congress will meet at a private residence in Boston to-morrow, to settle the few appointments left for that provincial town. Berkshire county has already obtained three of the best offices in the gift of the President, and is an applicant for three or four more. The administration is determined that Bostonians shall have the remaining appointments in this city.

THE UNION IN CONSPIRACY. The republicans expected to lose Mr. Woodruff, in Connecticut, who was elected two years ago by the division of the democrats, who were united this election, but the defeat of Mr. Ferry is a surprise to the republicans.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT. Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, is the guest of Senator Douglas at dinner to-day, and leaves for the South on Friday, accompanied by Theodore R. Davis, a young artist, of New York.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN. The friends of the administration are greatly rejoicing over the favorable terms on which the new loan will be taken. The loss of Congressmen in Connecticut and the result of the Western municipal elections, however, somewhat mar their satisfaction.

THE MAIL SERVICE. A proposition has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and is under the consideration of the Post Office Department, to change the schedule time so as to secure the arrival of the mails at Washington and the South earlier than now, and, through connection at New York with the Sound steamers, for Boston and New England generally. Similar advantages are to be made to the West. The change is to take effect on the 15th inst., provided the southern lines arrange accordingly.

MICHAELSONS. The Commissioners from the Southern confederacy declare the rumors in the press relative to the renunciation of Fort Pickens, and have so advised their government at Montgomery.

Commander Pendergast, named in one of these reports as ordered to land men at Fort Pickens, is at Norfolk instead of at Pensacola. It is believed the heavy bidding for the loan to-day was mainly in consequence of assurance from high quarters of a policy of the part of the administration.

The War Department has received the resignation of Captain Winder, appointed from Maryland.

The federal company ofappers and miners will leave this city to-morrow, it is supposed for Fort Hamilton, and the two artillery companies, Captains Magruder and Barry, will probably follow during this week to the same point.

General Lane, just previous to leaving New York for the Pacific, wrote to a friend here—"I am out of politics, but I shall continue to stand by the right. I will urge the democracy of Oregon to adopt the constitution of the Confederate States as their platform."

## ADMISSIONS TO THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861. It has frequently been stated that the Confederate State government would not accept the services of officers of the army and navy who had resigned outside of the seceded States. An officer of the army addressed a letter a few days ago to President Davis upon the subject, and this morning received the following reply—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, March 25, 1861. LIEUTENANT.—Sir:—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to state to you, in reply to your letter of the 24th inst., that officers of the United States army, resigned on account of the secession of the Confederate States, are entitled to appointment, "as of course," in the army of the Confederate States, without regard to their place of domicile or nationality. All other persons are simply eligible, and the application of each will be considered on its individual merits. I. T. HOOVER, Acting Secretary of War.

## Weather Reports.

Boston, April 2—11 A. M. Wind east; thermometer, 56 deg. Show four to five inches. At Montreal, Odgersburg, N. Y., Burlington and St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a thick snow storm. Thermometer from 28 to 38 deg. At Portland, Bangor and Calais the wind ranges north-east. Cloudy, with indications of snow.

## The Canada's Mail.

Boston, April 2, 1861. The mails for Liverpool, per the steamship Canada, will close at half-past six to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but the mail will not sail until about midnight. The last, damp snow has prevailed here since last night. The snow melts as quickly as it falls, there is consequently no snow on the ground.

## THE ELECTIONS.

## The Connecticut State Election.

DANBURY, Conn., April 1, 1861. Danbury gives Ferry, republican, for Congress, three majority; Clark, republican, for State Senator, eight majority, and for the State representatives nine majority. On the State ticket the republicans have twenty-five majority.

Sutton, the democratic State Senator of the Eleventh district, is elected by nearly 100 majority. Bethel gives thirty-two majority and Ridgfield fifty majority for the republicans.

New Fairfield gives twenty-one majority, Newtown 136 majority, and Brookfield forty-eight majority, for the democratic ticket.

HARTFORD, April 2, 1861. Great excitement exists here, caused by a rumor that Mr. Ferry, Congressman, is elected. If the counties to hear from maintain the vote of last spring he will be defeated by about seventy-five.

## Municipal Elections.

GREENWICH, N. Y., April 2, 1861. The entire republican ticket, with the exception of the Collector, was elected to-day. At the charter election at Canton, N. Y., to-day, the entire democratic ticket was elected.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., April 2, 1861. In New Utrecht, Wm. J. Crosey, independent, was elected Supervisor to-day. In Flatbush, Crooke, independent, and in Flatlands, John Ryder, republican, were chosen.

EMMA, April 2, 1861. The election for charter officers took place to-day, and a full vote was polled and a democratic majority elected by 167 majority—a gain of 160 over last year. All the democratic officers are elected except a trustee in the third ward.

CLEVELAND, April 2, 1861. At the city election yesterday Edward S. Flint, the democratic candidate for Mayor, and the entire democratic ticket, were elected.

SANDUSKY, O., April 2, 1861. A democratic Mayor, Solicitor and Treasurer, and a republican Clerk and Marshal, were elected yesterday, and two republican and three democratic Councilmen.

TORONTO, O., April 2, 1861. At the city election yesterday the democrats elected their Mayor and Treasurer, and seven out of ten Councilmen.

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1861. Full returns from the city election of yesterday show a democratic Union average majority of 2,800. The highest majority was 4,196, and the lowest 2,077. The democratic Union men elected 29 Councilmen, and the republicans 8. The total vote was 23,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 1, 1861. In the municipal election to-day the anti-republican ticket was elected by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The How unconditional Union ticket was only successful in two wards.

Two Germans were killed by lightning during the storm yesterday. Two fishermen were stabbed in political debates Saturday night, and have since died.

ST. LOUIS, April 2, 1861. The election in Jefferson City yesterday resulted in the triumph of Mr. Ewing over Mr. Miller, of the unconditional Union party, by 2 majority.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2, 1861. R. F. Van Horn, the Union candidate, was elected Mayor of Kansas City yesterday by a large majority.

PORTLAND, April 2, 1861. The republicans to-day elected Wm. W. Thomas Mayor, by 2,438 votes against 2,208 cast for Joseph Howard, democrat. The islands are not yet heard from, and may reduce the republican majority a little. A democratic Mayor was elected last year by three majority. The city Council is largely republican.

## The Virginia State Convention.

ROBINSON, April 2, 1861. In the Convention to-day Mr. Montague made a session speech. Mr. McFarland followed, in favor of the reconstruction of the Union.

The proceedings were of an unimportant character. THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE SHAW. Boston, April 2, 1861. The funeral of Judge Shaw took place to-day from Dr. Dwyer's church, Summer street, and notwithstanding the driving snow storm was very numerously attended. Governor Andrew, the President and faculty of Harvard College, the Mayor and members of the city government, the Judges of the Supreme and other courts, the members of the State bar, and many personal friends of the deceased were present. The services were solemn and affecting.

## Navigation on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, April 2, 1861. The brig Saxon and Seminole arrived here to-day from Little Stony, being the first arrival of the season. Two schooners had cleared here for Chicago. Oswego harbor is entirely clear of ice. There is no ice in Lake Ontario to impede navigation. A large quantity of grain awaits shipment on the opening of the canal.

The schooner *Comet*, from Toronto, with wheat, arrived here to-night, the first arrival thence of the season. Vessels are clearing for Lake Michigan, and navigation to all ports on Lake Ontario is uninterrupted.

## Travel at the Eastward.

BOSTON, April 2, 1861. The passengers per the steamboat train via Washington, arrived at six o'clock, and those via Norwich at half-past eight P. M. to-day. The weather on the Sound last night is reported the worst of the season.

The snow storm continues, but melts rapidly. RAILROAD ACCIDENT. CHICAGO, April 2, 1861. A passenger train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad, ran off the track west of Dubuque this morning. Two persons were killed, and several others injured. The train was wrecked, and the cars were overturned. The passengers were rescued, and the train was repaired.

## An Abandoned Bark Seen.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1861. The schooner *Satterthwaite*, from New York, was seen to-day, off the Double Headed Shoals, a bark abandoned, and supposed to have been cast adrift of Orleans after landing a cargo of slaves.

## The Pennsylvania Newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1861. The Pennsylvania newspaper has been closed for the present on account of the pressure of the times.

## The Boston Police.

BOSTON, April 1, 1861. The proposition for a metropolitan police in Boston was presented before the Senate to-day in two reports from the Legislative Committee, the majority against the proposition, and the minority for it. The majority report will probably be adopted.

## The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly bank statement—

Capital stock	\$28,231,790
Loans and discounts	\$2,696,800
Deposits	\$705,440
Due from other banks	7,269,000
Due to other banks	8,448,500
Deposits	18,920,000
Circulation	9,328,500

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1861. Recently steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 95 1/2; Reading Railroad, 24 1/2; Morris Canal, 83; Long Island Railroad, 11 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 1/2; Erie, 10 1/2; New York & Erie, 10 1/2; New York & Pennsylvania, 10 1/2; New York & Delaware, 10 1/2; New York & Maryland, 10 1/2; New York & Virginia, 10 1/2; New York & North Carolina, 10 1/2; New York & South Carolina, 10 1/2; New York & Florida, 10 1/2; New York & Alabama, 10 1/2; New York & Georgia, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado, 10 1/2; New York & New Mexico, 10 1/2; New York & Dakota, 10 1/2; New York & Nebraska, 10 1/2; New York & Kansas, 10 1/2; New York & Oklahoma, 10 1/2; New York & Missouri, 10 1/2; New York & Arkansas, 10 1/2; New York & Louisiana, 10 1/2; New York & Mississippi, 10 1/2; New York & Texas, 10 1/2; New York & California, 10 1/2; New York & Oregon, 10 1/2; New York & Nevada, 10 1/2; New York & Idaho, 10 1/2; New York & Montana, 10 1/2; New York & Wyoming, 10 1/2; New York & Utah, 10 1/2; New York & Arizona, 10 1/2; New York & Colorado,